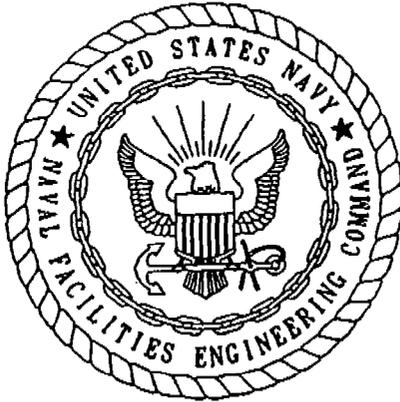


N60201.AR.000107
NS MAYPORT
5090.3a

COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN NS MAYPORT FL
11/1/1992
NAVFAC SOUTHERN

32228-000

13.04.00.0001

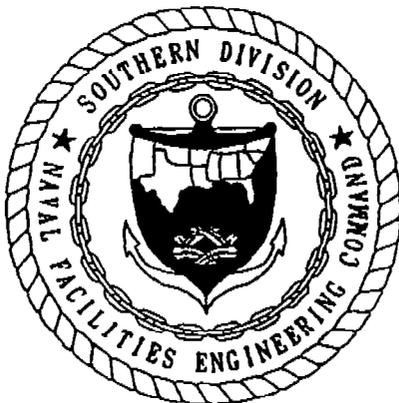


COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

**U.S. NAVAL STATION
MAYPORT, FLORIDA**

**NAVY CLEAN - DISTRICT I
CONTRACT NO. N62467-89-D-0317**

NOVEMBER 1992



**SOUTHERN DIVISION
NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
29411-0068**

INTRODUCTION

This Community Relations Plan has been developed by the U.S. Department of the Navy to encourage two-way communication and public involvement in the environmental investigations and remedial activities being conducted at Naval Station Mayport, Florida. This plan pertains to Naval Station Mayport only and does not address any other Navy facility or related program.

Designed specifically to meet the needs of the greater Jacksonville community, this Community Relations Plan (CRP) is based on input from area citizens, interest groups, elected officials, media representatives and military personnel. The purpose of the CRP is to outline activities designed to inform the public of planned or ongoing actions and to provide opportunities for the public to offer valuable input to decisions which may affect their community.

The plan includes a description of the hazardous waste sites at the station, the process to evaluate and remediate (or clean up) the sites, community concerns and suggestions regarding the process, and opportunities to address these concerns by openly communicating and involving the public during remedial investigations and remedial actions at the station. Definitions of acronyms and terms are included in Appendices C and D of this document.

The Department of the Navy is the lead agency responsible for the cleanup. They work in conjunction with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation (FDER) as the federal and state regulatory agencies, respectively. All three agencies will participate in the implementation of this plan.

Interested citizens may become involved throughout the process by participating in the activities outlined in this plan. Also, comments and suggestions are encouraged from the public at all times. Additional information may be obtained by reviewing program materials in the Information Repositories maintained at:

Public Affairs Office
Massey Avenue, Building 54
Naval Station Mayport, Florida

Beaches Branch Public Library
600 3rd Street
Neptune Beach, Florida

(see Appendix A for further details)

For further information regarding this plan or any aspect of the environmental program at Naval Station Mayport, please call or write:

Public Affairs Officer
P.O. Box 32
Naval Station Mayport, Florida 32228-0032
Tel: (904) 207-5226

TABLE OF CONTENTS

BASE DESCRIPTION	1
LOCATION	1
HISTORY	1
MISSION	3
ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE	4
THE PROGRAMS	4
THE SITES AND THEIR INVESTIGATIONS	5
COMMUNITY PROFILE AND HISTORY OF INVOLVEMENT	11
COMMUNITY INPUT	12
PROPOSED COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES	13
APPENDICES	17
A Information Repository Locations	
B Community Contact List	
C Definition of Acronyms	
D Definitions of Terms	

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Base Location Map 2

Figure 2 RCRA Corrective Action Program - IRP Comparison 6

Figure 3 Site Location Map 7

Figure 4 Community Relations Activity Schedule 16

BASE DESCRIPTION

LOCATION

Naval Station Mayport occupies approximately 3,400 acres in Northeastern Florida and supports both the surface fleet and naval air operations. Naval Station Mayport is located within the corporate limits of Jacksonville, Florida, approximately 12 miles northeast of downtown Jacksonville (Figure 1). The facility is located on the northern end of a peninsula bounded by the Atlantic Ocean to the east and the St. Johns River to the north and west. Naval Station Mayport occupies the entire northern part of the peninsula except for the town of Mayport to the west, between the Naval Station and the St. Johns River. Land to the south is primarily light commercial and residential.

There is a total of 1,281 available housing units at Mayport; 681 units are on base, and 600 units are off base. Mayport is also the homeport for approximately 32 maintenance shops and five helicopter squadrons.

HISTORY

Naval Station Mayport was commissioned in 1942 on approximately 700 acres of land. Mayport was selected to become the second southeast naval installation and included use by patrol craft, rescue boats, and jeep carriers. In 1943, Mayport was reclassified as a Naval Section Base. A landing field and taxi way were completed during that year, and Mayport became a maintenance and fueling facility for submarines.

The Naval Auxiliary Air Station was commissioned at Mayport on April 1, 1944. In 1945, the Naval Auxiliary Air Station encompassed the entire Navy facility, including the pier and docking facilities. At the wars' end, Mayport was decommissioned and placed on caretaker status.

In 1948, Mayport was reactivated as a Naval Outlying Landing Field. By 1951, construction had begun at Mayport for a carrier pier.

By 1955, Mayport had grown considerably in land area, command importance, and activity, and included an 8,000-foot-long jet runway as well as a 4,200-foot-long runway.

In October 1982, the Naval Air Facility Mayport was established. As a reflection of growth, Mayport Naval Air Facility was redesignated as a Naval Air Station in September 1988. Jacksonville, Florida, was the only city in the United States with three naval air stations at that time.

On June 1, 1992, the Naval Air Station and Naval Station was consolidated under a single command. Today, the Naval operations at Mayport are comprised of the Naval Station, with a total of more than 35 tenant commands, activities, and private organizations. Naval Station Mayport covers approximately 3,400 acres, and employs and/or houses more than 19,000 active duty members, 40,000 dependents, and 1,200 civilian employees.

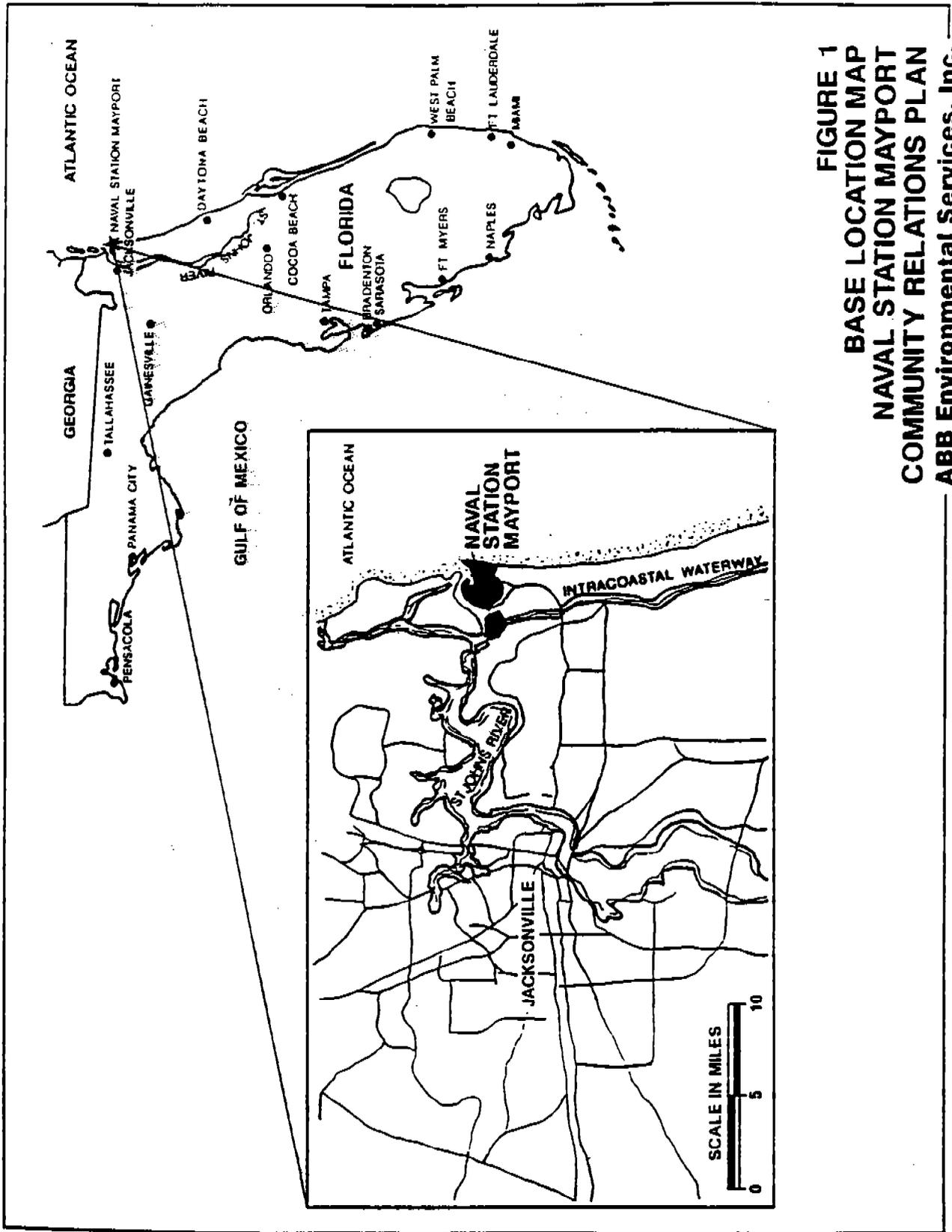


FIGURE 1
BASE LOCATION MAP
NAVAL STATION MAYPORT
COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN
 ABB Environmental Services, Inc.

7533-30

MISSION

The mission of the Naval Station to the surface fleet is to provide for ships' berthing requirements, fire-fighting support, search and rescue operations, pollution spill cleanup, salvage operations, emergency personnel-at-sea transfers, and degaussing range services. Its Naval Aviation mission is to maintain and operate facilities and to provide services and materials to support operations of aviation units of the operating forces of the Navy.

In order to meet these objectives, the Naval Station provides all necessary support services to the ships and aircraft stationed at or visiting Mayport. Services include personnel support, facilities support, and ship and aircraft repair and maintenance. The major industrial operations conducted at Naval Station Mayport involve intermediate level maintenance for both ships and aircraft, and vehicle maintenance and repair. For ships, any maintenance activities that can be conducted, without putting a ship into a drydock, are considered intermediate. For aircraft, largely upkeep maintenance is conducted.

In addition to the ship and aircraft support activities, the base maintains housing and recreational facilities for the active duty personnel and their families.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

THE PROGRAMS

In order to meet its mission objectives, Naval Station Mayport performs a variety of operations, some requiring the use, handling, storage or disposal of hazardous materials. Through accidental spills and leaks and conventional methods of past disposal, hazardous materials may have entered the environment in ways unacceptable by today's standards. With growing knowledge of the long-term effects of hazardous materials on the environment, the Department of Defense (DOD) initiated various programs to investigate and remediate conditions related to suspected past releases of hazardous materials at their facilities.

One of these programs is the Installation Restoration Program (IRP). This program complies with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). The acts, passed by Congress in 1980 and 1986 respectively, established the means to assess and clean up hazardous waste sites for both private-sector and federal facilities. These acts are the basis for what is commonly known as the Superfund Program.

Originally, the Navy's part of this program was called the Navy Assessment and Control of Installation Pollutants (NACIP) Program. Early reports reflect the NACIP process and terminology. The Navy eventually adapted the program structure and terminology of the standard IRP.

The IRP is conducted in several stages:

- The Preliminary Assessment (PA) identifies potential sites through record searches and interviews.
- A Site Inspection (SI) then confirms which areas contain contamination, constituting actual "sites". (Together, the PA and SI steps were called the Initial Assessment Study (IAS) under the Navy's old NACIP Program.)
- Next, the Remedial Investigation and the Feasibility Study (RI/FS) together determine the type and extent of contamination, establish criteria for cleanup, identify and evaluate any necessary remedial action alternatives, and their costs. As part of the RI/FS, a Risk Assessment identifies potential effects on human health or the environment in order to help evaluate remedial action alternatives.
- The selected alternative is planned and conducted in the Remedial Design and Remedial Action Stages. Monitoring then ensures the effectiveness of the effort.

A second program to address present hazardous material management is the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Corrective Action Program. This program is designed to identify and clean up releases of hazardous substances at RCRA-permitted facilities. RCRA is the law which insures that solid and hazardous wastes are managed in an environmentally-sound manner. The law applies primarily to facilities which generate or handle hazardous waste.

This program is conducted in three stages:

- the RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA) identifies solid waste management units (SWMUs), evaluates the potential for releases of contaminants, and determines the need for future investigations.
- the RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI) then determines the nature, extent, and fate of contaminant releases.
- the Corrective Measures Study (CMS) identifies and recommends measures to correct the release.

The hazardous waste investigations at Naval Station Mayport are presently being conducted under the RCRA Corrective Action Program. Earlier preliminary investigations had been conducted at Naval Station Mayport under the Navy's old NACIP program and IRP following Superfund guidelines. In 1988, in coordination with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Florida Department of Environmental Regulations, the hazardous waste investigations were formalized under the RCRA Program.

Although the Superfund Program and RCRA Program differ in their nomenclature and procedures, they are substantively similar. Figure 2 shows the corresponding structures of the two programs.

Mayport is conducting the cleanup at their facility by working through the Southern Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command (SOUTHNAVFACENGCOM). The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation (FDER) oversee the Navy environmental program. All aspects of the program are conducted in compliance with state and federal regulations, as ensured by the participation of these regulatory agencies.

An important difference between the two programs concerns community relations. The RCRA Program has no formalized community relations requirements, unlike the Superfund Program. However, it is the Navy's policy to encourage community communications and involvement in the decision making processes during hazardous waste investigations which may result in remedial or corrective actions, whether Superfund or RCRA. Naval Station Mayport has therefore implemented a community relations program as described in this plan. This plan has been developed using the guidelines prepared by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the Superfund Program since they have proven effective in establishing practical mechanisms for public communications and involvement.

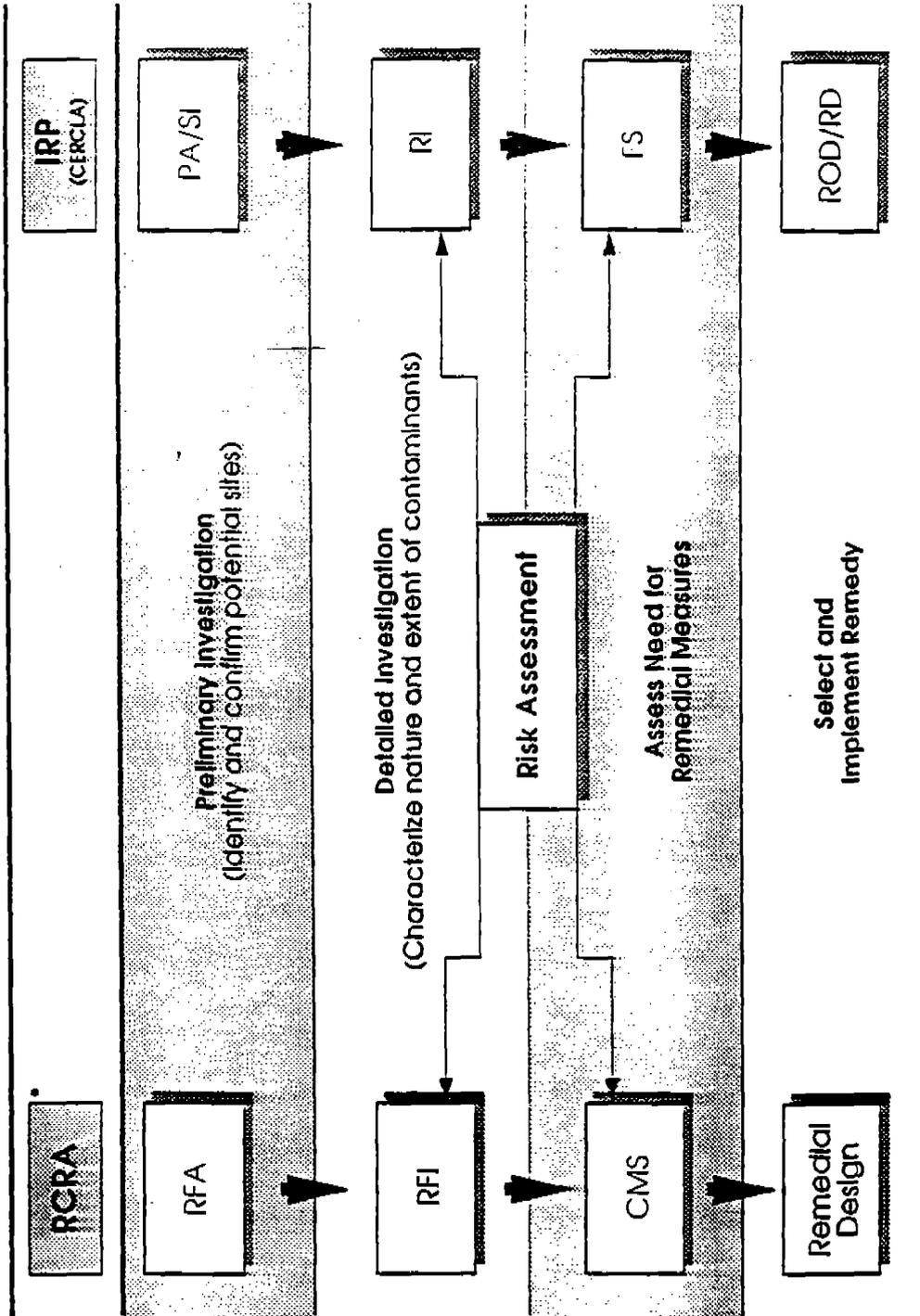
THE SITES AND THEIR INVESTIGATIONS

To date, the RFA for Mayport has identified 56 SWMUs and two Areas of Concern (AOC). Of these, 15 were determined to require no further action. Twenty-three of the remaining sites were determined to require further investigation. The remaining 18 were determined to require an RFI.

The following site descriptions are for the 18 sites currently requiring an RFI. Figure 3 shows their locations. The site descriptions identify the length of operation, location, and wastes potentially handled at each SWMU (current as of March, 1992). Information regarding descriptions of the other 39 sites at Mayport can be found in the RCRA Facility Assessment of the Naval Station Mayport, Jacksonville, Florida (Final); A T Kearney, Inc., Sept. 1981 in the Information Repository.

RCRA Corrective Action Program - IRP Comparison

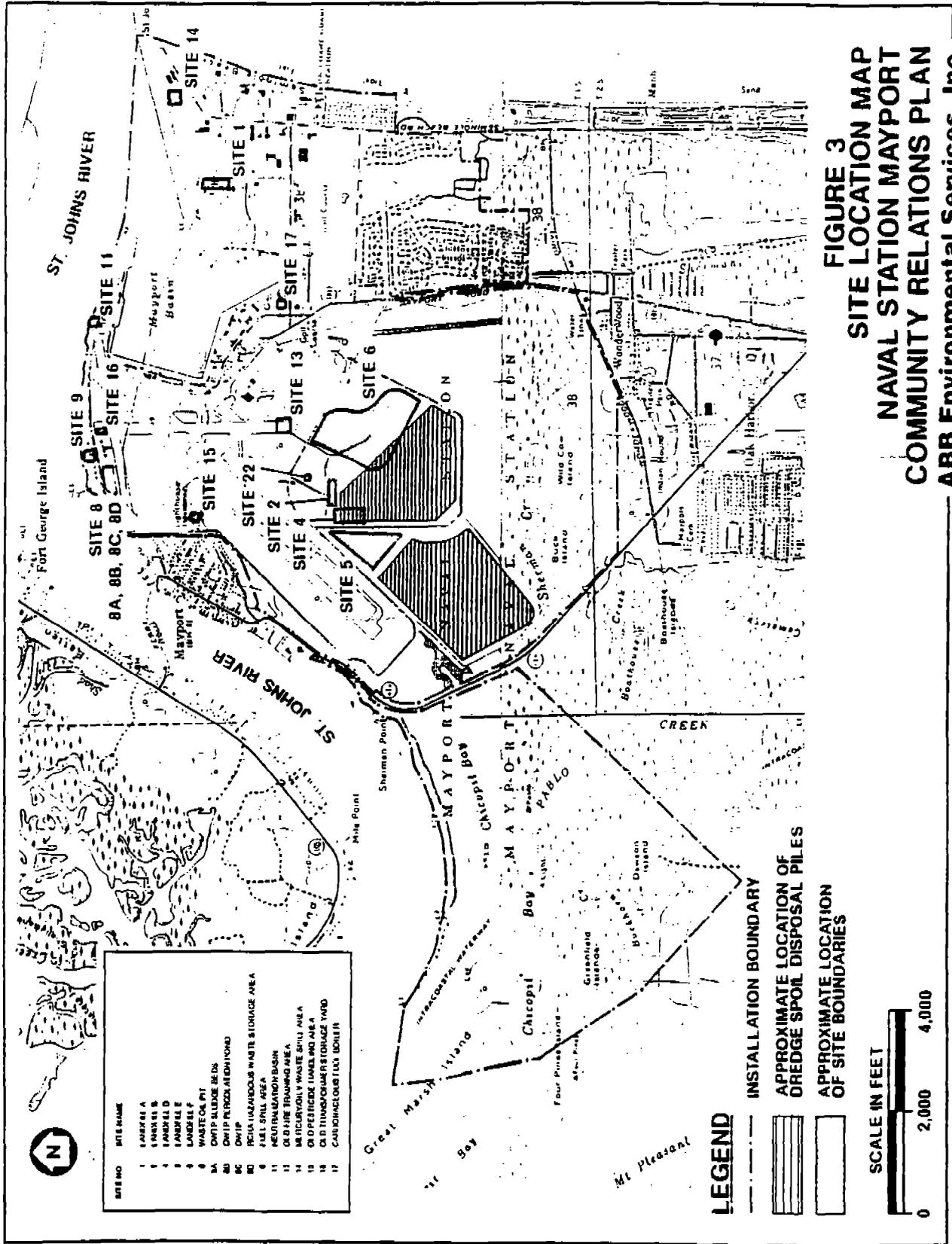
The RCRA Corrective Action Process is parallel to the IRP/Investigation and Remediation Process



NOTE: • The Corrective Action Process is just one component of RCRA.

- Acronyms:
- RFA - RCRA Facility Assessment
 - RFI - RCRA Facility Investigation
 - CMS - Corrective Measures Study
 - ARA/As - Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements
 - PA - Preliminary Assessment
 - SI - Site Investigation
 - RI - Remedial Investigation
 - FS - Feasibility Study
 - ROD - Record of Decision
 - RD - Remedial Design

FIGURE 2



7533-30

SWMU 1, (IRP Site 1) Landfill A

Landfill A is an abandoned landfill which operated from 1942 to 1960. The site is located east of the Mayport Basin under an area currently occupied by Jacksonville Shipyards, a tenant of the Naval Station. The site occupies approximately 4 acres and consisted of a series of trenches approximately 15 feet wide, 400 feet long, and 8 feet deep. The site received industrial and sanitary wastes including: waste oils, solvents, mercury lamps, asbestos, sulfuric acid, pesticide cans, and general garbage and construction rubble. Much of the site today has been developed and consists of parking lots and buildings.

SWMUs 2,3,4, and 5 (IRP Sites 2,4,5,6) Landfills B, D, E, and F

These four landfills were active at various times from 1960 to 1985. They encompass a total of about 40 acres located to the north and east of the dredge spoils piles in the central area of Naval Station Mayport. Parts of the reported landfill area are now covered by dredge spoils. The landfill received waste oil, mercury, solvents, asbestos, acids, pesticide containers, sanitary wastes, and construction rubble.

SWMU 6, 7, 8, and 9 (IRP Site 8, 8A, 8B, and 8C) Waste Oil Pit and Oily Waste Treatment Plant OWTP Area)

The inactive waste oil pit and the active oily waste treatment plant are located at the north end of the base adjacent to the St. Johns River. The waste oil pit (SWMU 6) was used from 1973 to 1978 to store bilge water pumped directly from ships, containing waste oils and pesticides. In 1979, a permitted oily waste treatment plant (SWMU 9) was constructed adjacent to the waste oil pit to treat oily bilge water. Treated effluent is discharged to the sanitary sewer. The oil and lime sludge collected in the clarifier is transferred to a series of sludge lagoons (SWMU 7) for storage.

SWMU 10 (IRP Site 8D), RCRA Hazardous Waste Storage Area

The Hazardous Waste Storage Facility is located on the north side of the station adjacent to the oily waste treatment plant. The hazardous waste storage unit houses wastes in containers ranging in size from 1-gallon to 85-gallon drums. Hazardous wastes stored at this facility include: halogenated toxic wastes, ignitable wastes, toxic/ignitable wastes, E.P. toxic waste, toxic waste, reactive/toxic waste, corrosive waste. The entire structure is surrounded with a 10-foot high woven fence with two locked access gates. In addition, the structure is enclosed in a maintenance area with a 6-foot fence and is secured by a locked gate.

SWMU 11 (IRP Site 9) Fuel Spill Area

The area is located in the Naval Supply Center (NSC) fuel farm northwest of the oily waste treatment plant. This site was identified from stained soil samples observed during a road construction project. Although the source and quantity of fuel is unknown, it is believed that it originated in the fuel farm area. It is suspected that the fuel is either jet or diesel fuel.

SWMU 12 (IRP Site 11) Neutralization Basin

The Neutralization Basin is located in the northern part of the station, approximately 40 feet to the north of Boiler Building 1241. The Basin is approximately 75 feet from the St. Johns River, and is used to

store treatment effluent from the boiler plant. The effluent which enters the basin sometimes had an unacceptable pH level. A closure plan has been submitted to FDER and groundwater monitoring has been conducted at the site.

SWMU 13 (IRP Site 13) Old Fire Training Area

The Old Fire Training Area contains three small sub-areas located at the south end of an abandoned runway used for fire fighting practice. The area is occupied today by buildings, parking areas, and grassy medians. This site was used as a fire fighting training area from 1973 to 1982. The Old Fire Training Area consisted of low, earthen berms constructed on the abandoned asphalt runway. Materials ignited and extinguished in the training exercises included waste oil, mercury wastes, solvents, and fuels.

SWMU 14 (IRP Site 14), Mercury/Oily Waste Spill Area

The Mercury/Oily Waste Spill Area is located west of the Fleet Training Center, Building 1456. Constructed in 1977, it consists of two sub-areas located on or near a concrete pad used for fire fighting training activities. One of the sub-areas was used for storage of 55-gallon drums containing mercuric nitrate wastes. In the past, drums have occasionally rusted, allowing the mercuric nitrate solution to spill onto the soils near the concrete pad. The other sub-area is located around an oil-water separator which removes oily wastes from wastewaters generated during fire fighting training exercises. In the past, the unit has malfunctioned and contaminated the soils directly behind Building 1456 with waste oil. A new fire fighting apron was constructed in 1987 adjacent to and west of the old apron. The new apron is constructed of concrete sections and is slightly thicker than the old apron.

Recent modifications have been made to the oil-water separator systems that treat the runoff from the old fire fighting training apron. Currently, runoff from the concrete apron is diverted into a sanitary sewer for treatment at the base wastewater treatment plant. It is believed that the problem of overflow of oil and oily water from the oil-water separator has been eliminated through these modifications.

SWMU 15 (IRP Site 15), Old Pesticide Area

The old pesticide area was reportedly located in former Building 484 on the western side of the station. The area was in use from 1963 to 1964. Pesticides and pesticide application equipment were stored in a shed attached to the corner of the building. Pesticide mixing and formulating activities were conducted at the job site, but the cleaning of spray equipment occurred adjacent to the building. Rinse waters from washing activities were discarded directly onto the ground. Less than 55 gallons of pesticide wastes are estimated to have been spilled during the brief period of use.

SWMU 16 (IRP Site 16), Old Transformer Storage Yard

The yard is located in the NSC fuel farm on the east side of Tank 204. It is situated on an abandoned concrete runway and has been used since 1981 to store out-of-service transformers. All transformers had been removed by late 1987. Minor spills or leaks have occurred during storage at the site. It is not known if PCB transformers were stored in this area; therefore, it is unknown whether any PCB oils have been spilled. Previous sampling and analysis did not detect PCB contamination. The investigations at this site will attempt to confirm whether or not contamination exists and identify possible corrective measures.

SWMU 17 (IRP Site 17), Carbonaceous Fuel Boiler

Since 1979, the carbonaceous fuel boiler, located in Building 1430, has been used to dispose of refuse and burnable garbage generated by both the station and the on base housing area. The incinerator is contractor-operated, 24 hours per day. Waste oil from the NSC fuel farm and diesel fuel are used to augment burning. Heat from the incinerator is used to generate steam for ships docked at Naval Station Mayport. Although contaminant release has not been verified, future investigations are planned to confirm whether or not contamination is a problem.

SWMU 22 (No IRP #), Building 1600 Blasting Area

The Building 1600 Blasting Area is a fenced area located northeast of Building 1600, located in the central part of Mayport. Abrasive media blasting was conducted in a sheet metal Baker hut set on a concrete base and foundation.

The equipment blasted in this area was largely ground support equipment, most of which was painted with yellow enamel paint and zinc-containing primers. The abrasive media used for blasting was Black Beauty™, determined to be EP toxic. The area was in use since 1985, but blasting operations have recently terminated at this site. It is presently used as a temporary storage area for ground support equipment.

COMMUNITY PROFILE AND HISTORY OF INVOLVEMENT

On June 15, 1822, the town of Jacksonville was established when residents of Cowford petitioned Secretary of State John Quincy Adams to make the town a port of entry. Jacksonville was named in honor of Major General Jackson; Duval County, created that same year, was named after Florida's first governor, William P. Duval.

Today with a full legislative government, Jacksonville is home to more than 650,000 people and covers more area than New York City and Los Angeles combined. A diverse city, Jacksonville offers well-groomed golf courses, boating and water sports on 74 square miles of inland waters, over 400 tennis courts, professional sporting events, and numerous cultural activities.

Economically, Jacksonville is a mixture of military, government, financial services, transportation, distribution, wholesale and retail trade industries. The Navy at Mayport is Jacksonville's largest employer with an economic impact of more than \$1.3 billion annually. Roughly 40,000 active duty military personnel and their families live in the immediate area. Of the 20,200 person Mayport workforce, over 1,200 are civilian employees.

The Navy is ingrained into the community and is well-liked for its contribution both economically and socially. There has been much information in the media about environmental programs at other Florida Navy installations; virtually none about Mayport. Most of the attention to environmental matters received by the Public Affairs Office has been limited to base programs, by on-base residents.

COMMUNITY INPUT

Community input was actively solicited for the development of this plan in February of 1992. Personal interviews were conducted by Mayport staff and their contractor with local officials, business people, agencies, environmental groups, media, and local residents. (Some who preferred, participated by questionnaire.) The following paragraphs summarize the concerns raised in the process. Their suggestions for communications and public involvement activities are closely incorporated into the Proposed Community Relations Activities section.

Though Naval Station Mayport lies within Jacksonville city limits, its distance from the downtown area makes it a fairly remote entity to city officials and business people. Though they were interested in the program and glad to hear that it was underway, they did not feel it was of great concern. They are appreciative of the Navy's presence and contribution to the area and, due to past experience, are confident that Mayport will conduct a quality program and keep everyone abreast of developments.

Closer to the base and the program are the towns referred to as the "Beaches"; Jacksonville Beach, Neptune Beach and Atlantic Beach. The areas are generally residential, sprinkled with small businesses and tourist attractions. The relationship of these towns with the Navy is very positive. The towns are peppered with retired Navy personnel. Navy and ex-Navy people are well ingrained into neighborhoods, businesses and groups in the area.

Jacksonville and the "Beaches" generally have a healthy concern for the environment. Public interest and involvement in environmental issues have grown tremendously in the last decade. The community is now concerned with issues such as solid waste disposal, air pollution and odor abatement, water quality, conservation, and participative issues, such as recycling.

One result is dozens of environmental groups who have a specific agenda item. The groups are plentiful in northern Florida and support memberships varying from one person to hundreds of people. Also, local schools and civic groups often have environmental issues in their curriculum or agenda.

The media is also interested. The Navy has received lots of press coverage about environmental conditions at other installations. It is the hope of this community to have the facts available and avoid media sensationalism.

The concerns, by frequency of mention, in descending order are:

- The community having easy access to factual information,
- potential impact on St. Johns River water quality and its impacts on recreation and industry,
- potential impact on fish and wildlife,
- communication of Mayport environmental programs and efforts to on-base residents,
- any potential impact on perceived "quality of life" in the area, and
- quality and structure of the program and how it is conducted. --

PROPOSED COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

The following activities are based on community suggestions and standard Community Relations requirements. The activities outlined here are the minimum that will be conducted. Other activities may be included at the discretion of the Public Affairs Officer (PAO). The PAO will be the single point of contact and will be responsible for monitoring public needs and interest levels. Along with program staff at Mayport, the PAO will decide when further activities will be appropriate. A Community Relations Activity Schedule is included at the end of this section to show the timing of the following activities.

POINT OF CONTACT

The central point of contact for the program at Mayport is the Public Affairs Officer, Lieutenant Commander Bradley Goforth. As the point of contact, he will coordinate all Community Relations Activities such as

- answering all questions and receiving input from the community while maintaining communication with program staff,
- providing information to the media as their sole official source,
- managing a mailing list for distribution of program information (see Fact Sheets and Program Mailing List),
- managing/offering presentations at public meetings and speaking engagements (see Speaker Series),
- and overseeing the use of the on-base Information Repository in the Public Affairs Office.

INFORMATION REPOSITORIES

Due to the public's desire for easily-accessed, factual information, there will be two Information Repositories; one in the Naval Station Mayport Public Affairs Office and the other in the Beaches Library (See Appendix A for location and details). Each Information Repository file will contain site information, program findings and public involvement information. As each step of the program results in a final document, the public will have access to factual information through these files.

FACT SHEETS AND THE RCRA CORRECTIVE ACTION PROGRAM MAILING LIST

A series of fact sheets is planned, to explain the RCRA Program at Mayport, its findings, and actions. The intent of the series is to educate, inform and involve the public by translating technical information into layman terms. The fact sheets will be made available at public involvement activities and will be distributed to the Program Mailing List.

The Public Affairs Office at Naval Station Mayport has already compiled a massive list of community contacts and has obtained an extensive list of environmental organizations in Northern Florida. Together, the lists number over 200 groups, local residents and community leaders. This list will grow over time

by adding names of people who call the point of contact or who indicate an interest at public involvement activities. The list will be managed through the Public Affairs Office.

SPEAKER SERIES

To take advantage of the number of local civic organizations and educational institutions with environmental interests, presentations will be offered. Each presentation will cover the program, its status, findings, future actions, and questions that the audience may have. Presentations will be offered through the Public Affairs office or upon request, as program staff schedules permit. Presentations will not be made during public comment periods.

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIODS

Public comment periods will be held to solicit public input on proposed actions in the program. Comment periods will be 45 days long, with opportunity for extension, and will commence with a public notice. The notice will provide specific instructions for participation. Comment periods will be held:

- when proposed plans for remedial actions and RCRA Correction Action Program documents are made available for review, and
- in the event that immediate, short-term corrective measures are proposed.

Public comments received during the period will be considered in the selection of remedial actions and corrective measures.

PUBLIC NOTICES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

During the program, the Public Affairs Office will issue public notices to draw attention to particular program actions such as:

- the availability of the Information Repositories,
- when proposed plans for corrective measures are made available for public review and comment,
- to announce and provide direction for public comment periods,
- when a corrective measure has been selected, and
- public meetings and other public involvement activities.

As the public has indicated some discomfort with the accuracy of reporting of environmental issues, the release of additional information will be carefully planned by the PAO and will not be relied upon as a primary method of communication. A list of local media appears in Appendix B.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

Public meetings will be held to present and discuss proposed plans for corrective measures prior to their final selection. Meetings will be held at a time and place of public convenience and will be transcribed

or videotaped for inclusion in the Information Repositories. Meetings will be well-publicized and will be hosted by program personnel from the Navy, and regulatory agencies. Local officials will receive prior notice. Meetings will be held early in public comment periods to allow public review of documents and time to prepare questions and comments.

TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE (TRC)

A Technical Review Committee (TRC) will hold regular meetings to discuss program developments over time. The committee consists of Navy program staff, regulatory representatives and community members approved by the Commanding Officer. Community members represent and report back to their respective organizations, agencies or neighborhoods.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Any installation undergoing an environmental program of this sort may be selected for inclusion on the National Priorities List (NPL) following the Superfund Program. The NPL includes sites which are USEPA priority for investigation and cleanup. Should Naval Station Mayport be included on the NPL, an Availability Session will be publicized and held at a time and place of public convenience, to address any additional concerns raised by this listing. The Availability Session will allow program staff and regulatory representatives to better explain the program, and the impact of the listing. Other activities will be considered at that time by program personnel with input of the Public Affairs Officer.

Figure 4 Community Relations Activity Schedule

Program Stage	Activity
(RFA) Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection	Establish: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Point of Contact - Program Mailing List/Community Contact List - TRC Conduct: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community Interviews - TRC Meetings
(RFI) Remedial Investigation	Establish/Maintain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information Repository - Administrative Record - Mailing List Conduct: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TRC Meetings - Speaker Series Distribute Fact Sheet for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RFI/RI - Milestone events Respond to Inquiries Issue News Releases
Feasibility Study (CMS) (As RI/FS and Proposed Plan become available)	Publish Public Notice announcing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of RI/FS and proposed plan - Summary of plan - 45-day comment period - Public meeting Public Meeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide transcript, make available in Administrative Record and Information Repository Prepare Responsiveness Summary of Public comment; put in Record of Decision (ROD).
On-going	Maintain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information Repository - Administrative Record - Mailing List Conduct: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TRC Meetings - Speaker Series
(As Record of Decision is Signed)	Publish Newspaper Notice when ROD signed and final plan is available. (Potential revision of Community Relations Plan. Prepare Explanation of Differences, if necessary.)
Remedial Design	Prepare Fact Sheet to explain Final Engineering design. Announce availability to public. Continue community outreach activities.
Remedial Action	Continue community outreach activities.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Information Repositories Locations:

Beaches Branch Public Library
600 3rd Street
Neptune Beach, Florida

Tel: (904) 241-1141

Hours: Mon. - Wed. 10 AM - 9 PM
 Thurs. - Sat. 10 AM - 6 PM
 Sun. 1 PM - 5 PM
 (Seasonal hours subject to change, please call.)

Public Affairs Office
Massey Avenue, Building 54
(P.O. Box 32)
NS Mayport, Florida

Tel: (904) 207-5226

Hours: Please call.

APPENDIX B

Community Contact List

This list represents those people who are common program contacts. The full program mailing list is very lengthy and is managed separately through the Naval Station Mayport Public Affairs Office.

Local Leaders

Bert Rohrer (for Mayor Austin)
Director of Public Policy
City Hall, 14th Floor
Jacksonville, FL 32202

William Gulliford
Mayor, Atlantic Beach
75 Beach Avenue
Atlantic Beach, FL 32233

Reid McCormick
Mayor, Jacksonville Beach
430 1st Ave.
Jacksonville Beach, FL

Glenn Lane (for Mayor Kowkabany)
1205 Trailwood Road
Neptune Beach, FL 32250

Davis Johnson
Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce
301 W. Bay Street
Jacksonville, FL 32202

John Shellhorn
Regional Environmental Services and
Jacksonville Environmental Roundtable
Towncentre Suite 412
421 W. Church Street
Jacksonville, FL 32202

Richard Brown
Beaches City Council
220 E. Bay Street
Jacksonville, FL 32202

Media

Florida Times Union
P.O. Box 5270
Jacksonville, FL 32202

WTLV/TV-12
P.O. Box TV12
Jacksonville, FL 32231

WJXT-TV
1070 East Adams Street
Jacksonville, FL 32216

Mirror
P.O. Box 32
NS Mayport, FL 32228

Technical Review Committee (TRC)

Eric S. Nuzie
Florida Department of
Environmental Regulation
Bureau of Waste Cleanup
Technical Review Section
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400

Michael Davenport
Code N422
Naval Station Mayport
Public Works Department
Mayport, FL 32228

James Hudson
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
RCRA & Federal Facilities Branch
Waste Management Division
345 Courtland Street, N.E.
Atlanta, GA 30365

Janis Nepshinsky
St. Johns River Water
Management District
P.O. Box 1429
Palatka, FL 32178-1429

Jim Reed
Code 18215
Southern Division, Naval
Facilities Engineering Command
P.O. Box 10068
Charleston, SC 29411-0068

Commanding Officer
Naval Air Station Mayport
Mayport, FL 32228

Gerald A. Young
City of Jacksonville
Regulatory Department
421 West Church Street
Jacksonville, FL 32202-4111

APPENDIX C Definitions of Acronyms

CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act
CMS	Corrective Measures Study
CRP	Community Relations Plan
DOD	Department of Defense
FDER	Florida Department of Environmental Regulation
FS	Feasibility Study
HSWA	Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendment
IAS	Initial Assessment Study
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
NACIP	Navy Assessment and Control of Installation Pollutants
NPL	National Priorities List
NSC	Naval Supply Center
OWTP	Oily Waste Treatment Plant
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PAO	Public Affairs Officer
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RFA	RCRA Facility Assessment
RFI	RCRA Facility Investigation
RI	Remedial Investigation
ROD	Record of Decision
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SI	Site Inspection
SOUTHNAVFACENCOM	Southern Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command
SWMU	Solid Waste Management Unit
TRC	Technical Review Committee
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

APPENDIX D Definitions of Terms

Administrative Record - A required file of documents under the Superfund Program which contains the information used to make site-management decisions, including the Responsiveness Summary. The record is a maintained file for public review.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) - A federal law passed in 1980, amended in 1986 by SARA. The acts created a special tax that goes into a trust fund known as Superfund to investigate and remediate abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.

Contaminant - Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter that has a potentially adverse affect on human health or the environment.

Feasibility Study - A description and analysis of the potential cleanup alternatives for a site. Usually recommends a cost-effective alternative. It ordinarily starts as soon as the Remedial Investigation is underway, together referred to as the RI/FS. The Feasibility Study is called a Corrective Measures Study in the RCRA Program.

Groundwater - The supply of water found below the earth's surface.

Hazardous Waste - By-products of society that can pose a substantial or potential hazard to human health or the environment.

Information Repository - A public file containing site information, documents on site activities and general information about the Superfund program.

Installation Restoration Program (IRP) -The DOD program to investigate, identify, evaluate, and, if necessary, clean up sites to protect public health and the environment.

Preliminary Assessment - The process of collecting and reviewing available information about a known or suspected waste area or release.

Record of Decision (ROD) - A public document that explains which remedial alternatives were selected based on information and technical analysis and in consideration of public comments and concerns issued under the Superfund Program.

Remediation - cleaning up or safeguarding hazardous materials.

Remedial Action - The actual construction or implementation phase of a designed cleanup.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Corrective Action Program - The program similar to Superfund which investigates and cleans up releases of hazardous materials at permitted hazardous waste management facilities.

Responsiveness Summary - A summary of public comments and questions received during a public comment period and the responses to them, ordinarily accompanying a ROD under the Superfund Program.

Remedial Investigation - An in-depth study to gather data to determine the nature and extent of contamination at a site and establish criteria for site cleanup. Usually done with the Feasibility Study, together they are called the RI/FS.

Risk Assessment - The qualitative and quantitative evaluation performed to define the risk posed to human health or the environment by specific contaminants.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) - 1986 Act which modified CERCLA to include federal facilities on the NPL.

Site Inspection - The collection of information to determine the potential existence and severity of hazards posed to human health or the environment.

Surface Water - Bodies of water that are above ground such as rivers, lakes, and streams.